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MORE ENCOURAGING STATEMENT FROM THE NEW YORK BANKS.

Stock Trading Has Been Dull, but the Foreign Demand for Bonds Is Stronger-Local Business Flat.

At New York, Saturday, money on call

was nominally 11/2@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange was steady with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.864@4.861/2 for demand and \$4.84% @4.84% for sixty days; posted rates, \$4.851/2 and \$4.871/2@4.88; com-

mercial bills, \$4.831/2. Bar silver, 64%c; Mexican dollars, 50%c; silver certificates, 64%@65%c. At London bar silver closed at 29%d per ounce.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise at the port of New York last week were valued at \$6,248,085. The imports of specie were \$53,169, of which \$23,716 was gold. The exports of specie were valued at \$906,766, of which \$54,591 was gold.

The New York weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, decrease......\$4.608.200 Loan:, increase...... 8,847,300 Deposits, increase...... 5,630,000 Circulation, decrease...... 1,324,000 | 4% per cent. The banks now hold \$54,540,050 in excess

of the requirements of the 25 per cent, | quotations: The New York Financier says: "The statement of the clearing house banks of New York for the week ending Feb. 6 was of an unusually favorable character, showing, as it did, an unexpected increase in loans, after several weeks' steady decrease in this item. On Jan. 20 the loans of the New York banks were \$491,375,300, which represented a gain of about \$49,000,000 from the lowest point recorded, Nov. 7. The loan total, according to the current statement, is \$497,713,600. The gain for the week, therefore, seems all the more surprising. The only reason for the gain seems to be the employment of a large volume of money being used in the reorganization and transfer of several of the Northwestern and Pacific roads. These operations call for great sums of money, and New York offered the most advantageous market in this | Cotton Oil pref connection. The other items in the statement reveal the effect of the heavy loan expansion. The banks increase their deposits and decrease their cash holdings, making the total change in these two items of \$8,830,000, which corresponds closely with the loan expansion. It is noticeable that the circulation of the banks shrunk sharply, bringing the total circulation down to \$16,787,000, a decrease of nearly \$1,000,000 since October. As this circulation has been retired largely within the past four weeks the decrease in cash holdings may be due in part to the deposit of legals with the treasury to retire the bank notes. The receipts of currency for the past week have been slack and the decrease in the available cash held by the New York banks makes the question of rates of money an interesting one. It does not seem probable that current decrease will have anything like a permanent influence on current rates, the outcome depending largely on the disposition of the funds withdrawn. The cash reserve of the banks is still \$196,780,500, and the excess reserve does not indicate either a pressing demand for money or an in-

centive to higher rates." DEALINGS ON SMALL SCALE. The total sales of stocks Saturday were 51,600 shares, including: American Sugar, 14,100; Louisville & Nashville, 3,300; Northern Pacific, 3,700.

There was little of importance in the transactions on New York Stock Exchange Saturday, the dealings being on a small scale and the fluctuations of prices being within narrow limits, closing weak. The market has proved dull throughout the week, in spite of the hopes entertained at the beginning of a revival in trade. Saturday's opening proved irregular but generally heavy under much the same influences as Friday. A feeling of uneasiness centered about the industrial shares, undoubtedly due to the proceedings of the legislative trust investigation in New York city. In the railway list also the publication of some disappointing traffic statements of the Southwestern lines exerted a depressing influence with St. Louis Southwestern, Louisville & Nashville and Southern preferred leading the decline. The industrials found a fairly good support, but figured ess prominently in the dealings than Friday. It was only in the final hour that the stock exhibited any decided tone and then the professional traders started to cover ex-tensively in the industrials. In consequence Sugar, Leather preferred and American spirits, both common and preferred, improved on an average of about a point. A

keep the market clear of accumulations. Leather prominence, doubtless influenced by the exdealers had a better trade than for some time past, as did the iron merchants, but the volume of \$4.608,200, an increase in loans of there is a good deal of grumbling. Prices in \$8,747,000, and in deposits of \$7,640,000, The market showed more activity in the rally, and left off generally firm. The week the milder weather. Much of the poor stock has thus closed presented only one feature of | been sold, so that the present offerings are an mprovement over those of a few weeks age the Northern Pacific and the common inchants generally a belief prevails that this month fluence secured in the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company by the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and Upion Pa- and summer trade will follow: effic Railroads. The transactions in North-The local grain market is active as compared ern Pacific common and preferred stock with a month ago. All cereals such as this market requires are in good request, as the cerealine and in the securities of this company were heavy both in this market and in foreign markets, and a gratifying effect as indicating a revival of interest of a reorgan-

factor in the exchange market. It is

thought possible that payments for North-

ern Pacific securities may come cut later

and may yet affect exchange, but such part

of it as has already appeared seems to

London sold American shares during the

week has had its effect in offsetting the

LOWER LONDON DISCOUNT.

The lower discount rate in London, show-

ing the abundant supply of money there,

is accepted as a favorable feature in the

outlook as providing means for investment in American properties. These conditions

in the international exchange situation are

considered to provide a measurable security

against the export of gold in the immediate

future. The foreign demand for railroad

also been a large European demand for Northern Pacific bonds in connection with

dicate to German interests. This demand

extended to bonds of various low-priced

general threes and prior-lien fours were

were also bought in New York for foreign

account. The rates of money also continue

low and an abundant supply is to be had,

but there is little appearance of it seek-

the low quoted figures, which

were 11/2 to 2 per cent. on call.

Transactions occurred at 2 to 31/2 per cent.

for thirty days to eight months. Mercan-

tile paper was readily absorbed with the

banks and out of town people well repre-

sented. The dearth of prime names has

caused more general demand for the lesser

grades, with quotations ranging up to 41/2

per cent, for good names, according to ma-

turity. In the early part of the week the market showed a tendency to broaden out

under the influence of the transactions in-

volving the Northern Pacific and their

sequences. But the industrials came in for

a drive that drove values down along the

whole line, and again restricted the scope

of speculation. A large proportion of the

total dealings was in Sugar, and the ten-

dency was downward through the week.

Other industrials shared with Sugar the

adverse influence of the trust investigation

by a legislative committee proceeding in

New York and several stocks in this group

also suffered from special causes. The de-

pression in them served to drag the whole

market with them to an extent. Operations

were subsequently restricted by the pro-

fessional element. A notable slump oc-

curred in New York, New Haven & Hart-

ford of 17 points to 160, with a subsequent recovery to 168 bid. The transaction on

which this variation occurred was a very

The week's transactions in stocks were

small and on the whole irregular, but the

general tendency was downward with an

occasional rally and resistance by some of

the railroad stocks, notably Burlington, on

its favorable traffic statement for De-

ecember, and the anthracite coal group.

The improvement in the bond operations

served as a backlog to the stock market,

and although some concessions occurred in

the speculative issues on profit taking, the

undertone was decidedly strong with the

more substantial advances registered in the

usually dormant issues. The market left

off generally firm for the week on covering

by shorts, the net losses on the leading

railways being 1 to 2 per cent. The changes

in the industrials were more notable, par-

ticularly in Sugar and Leather preferred,

the former being down 3% and the latter

The bond market during the week was

unusually animated, the transactions foot-

ing up \$65,000,000. The feature of the deal-

reported a keen inquiry for all grades of

mortgages, with the low-priced issues in

more remunerative prices. The speculative

bonds moved in sympathy with the stock

market at times, but the speculation as a

whole was exceedingly strong in tone. The

changes record improvements generally

ranging up to 5 per cent. in Norfolk &

Western gold fives. Some declines were reg-

istered, but without significance outside of

Kentucky Central fours, which lost 6 per

cent.º Missouri Pacific collaterals, 5, and

New York. New Haven & Hartford fours

The following table, prepared by L. W. Louis, Room II Board of Trade, shows the range of

Alton & Terre Haute.....

American Tobacco pref.....

Canada Southern

Lake Shore

Michigan Central

Peoria, D. & E.

Southern Pacific

rexas Pacific

P., C. & St. L. pref.

Canada Pacific

Delaware & Hudson

Great Northern pref

Kansas & Texas pref.....

Lake Erie & Western.....

Northern Pacific pref. 38% 38% Northwestern 104 104

Paul & Omaha pref....

Fours, reg..... 1111

S. Fours, new, coup..... 1224

LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Another Week of Disappointing

Trade, with Steady Prices.

some improvement over that of the preceding

week, it was not what was expected. Wholesale

satisfactory. Produce men are handling a good

Tennessee Coal and Iron.... 291/2 291/2

Northwestern pref

Pullman Palace

Rubber pref.

Wheeling & Lake Erie pref

Wells-Fargo Express ...

Western Union

Louisville & New Albany ..

Denver & Rio Grande pref.

Chesapeake & Ohlo.....

ing. est. est.

21/2. The sales were 796,249 shares.

of the currency situation.

bonds and investment securities.

bonds during the week has been coincident

mills, hominy mills and starch works are all The flouring mills are doing but little, so light are the receipts of the better grade of wheat. The week closed with track bids ruling | New York Herald Wheat-No. 2 red, 87c; No. 3 red, 84@88c; No. red, 74@79c; wagon wheat, 87c. Corn-No. 2 white, 21%c; No. 3 white, 21%c; by everyone interested in financial affairs white, 214c; No. 2 white mixed, 204c; No. 3 white mixed, 204c; No. 4 white mixed, 204c; No. 5 yellow, 204c; No. 4 yellow, with the money thus invested in American property by continental capitalists repreic: No. 2 mixed, 20%c; No. 3 mixed, 20%c; No. 4 pected that this transaction would have an mixed, 15c; tar corn, 17c. Oats-No. 2 white, 21c; No. 3 white, 19c; No. effect on exchange rates, but no appreciable effect has been noted. The lowering of the mixed, 18c; No. 3 mixed, 16c. Hay-No. 1 timothy, 18.50@9; No. 2 timothy, \$7 rate of discount by the Bank of England to 3 per cent. was also expected to preve a

Poultry and Other Produce. (Prices paid by Shippers.)

Poultry-Hens, 6c; springs, 6c; cocks, 2½c; young turkeys, 16c; toms, 9c; old hen turkeys, e; old toms, 6e; ducks, 7e; geese, 40c for ful have been absorbed without difficulty. feathered; 30c for plucked. Butter-Country, choice, 10c; mixed, 6c. There is no doubt, also, that the fact that Feathers-Prime geese, 30c per 1b; prime duck, 16@17c per lb. Wool-Medium unwashed, 12c; fine merino, un-washed, 10c; tub-washed, 20@22c; burry and unobligations of continetal buyers of Ameri-

Beeswax-30c for yellow; 25c for dark. Honey-11@15c per lb. HIDES, TALLOW, ETC. Green-salted Hides-No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; No. calf, 8%c; No. 2 calf, 7%c. Grease—White, 3%c; yellow, 2%c; brown, 2%c. Tallow—No. 1, 3c; No. 2, 2%c.

Bones-Dry, \$12@13 per ton. LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Scarce and Steady-Hogs Active and Higher-Sheep Steady. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6.-Cattle-Receipts

light; shipments light. There was little doing for want of stock. The market was unchanged the transfer of the stock underwriting syn-Export grades Shippers, common to good. reorganized properties. Northern Pacific Shippers, common to fair Feeders, fair to good. largely dealt in, and heavy blocks of giltedged bonds were bought in London and ing its way into the channels of speculation or even investment. One of the fea-

tures of the week also was a decline in the previous very high rate for government bonds, which is attributed to profit-takings. shippers buying. All sold readily and the clos-The advance in the treasury's gold reserve ing was steady. to over \$145,000,000 is a factor in the solidity | Lights amount of money seeking outlet was shown in the large commission-house buying of Roughs 2,50@3.20 Sheep and Lambs-Receipts light; shipments money market was extremely dull and rates were shaded in some instances even

none. Nothing here of any consequence. The market was steady. Sheep, good to enoiet .. heep, common to medium 1.75@2.75 Lambs, good to choice...... 4.50@5.00 on to medium...... 3.50@4.25 Bucks, per head 2.50@4.50

Elsewhere. CHICAGO, Feb. 6.-Receipts of cattle were less than 500 head and prices were largely nominal. The market closed strong, the few arrivals being readily disposed of at prices substantially unchanged from yesterday. Hogs sold freely at firmer prices, the poorest bringing \$3.10@3.50. Sales were largely at \$3.25 63.45. During the last half of the week the receipts have undergone a marked falling off, as country shippers had been losing heavily. In sheep the small supply was sold at about yesterday's prices, sales being on a basis of \$2.25 @2.50 for inferior up to \$3.45@4.10 for choice sheep, with Westerns in demand at \$3.40@4.

Lambs were wanted at \$4@5 for common hoice and yearlings brought \$464.35. Receipts-Cattle, 400; hogs, 14,000; sheep, ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.-Cattle-Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,009. Market about steady; shipping steers, \$2,30@4.15; dressed beef and butchers' steers, \$3.50@4.65; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.90; light steers, \$2.65@4.25; cows and mixed, \$263.70. Texas and Indian cattle steady; steers, \$3@4.20; cows, \$1.75@3. Hogs-Receipts, 9,000; shipments, 4,000. Market grades; light, \$3.30@3.40; mixed, \$3.10@3.40; heavy,

Sheep—Receipts, 300; shipments none. Market steady; muttons, \$3@4.40; common, \$2.50@3; lambs, \$3.75@ 5.40. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 6.-Cattle-Receipts, 200 hipments, 2,300. Market unchanged; only retail steady to strong; bulk of sales, \$3.25@3.30; heavy \$3.25@2.35; packers, \$3.16@3.25; mixed, \$3.25@3.35 ights, \$3.10@3.30; Yorkers, \$3.30@3.35; pigs, \$3@

Sheep-Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 500. Market steady; lambs, \$3.40@4.60; muttons, \$3@3.85. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6 .- No cattle: prospects for teady market; shipping steers, \$3.75@4.35; butchers, \$2.75@4.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4. Hogs-Receipts, 1,300. Market slow; heavies, \$3.40; medium, \$3.40; lights, \$3@3.35; roughs, \$2.50

No sheep or lambs; prospects for steady market; choice sheep, \$3@3.25; fair, \$2@2.50; extra lambs, \$4@4.25; fair, \$2.50@3.50. EAST LIBERTY, Feb. 6.-Cattle steady; prime, \$4.75@4.90; feeders, \$3.60@4; bulls, stags and cows, \$3@3.60; veal calves, \$6@6.50. Hogs steady at unchanged prices. Sheep active; Ohio fed Westerns, \$3.80@4.10;

ings was the constant absorption of large bloc's of the leading bonds for continental prime natives, \$4.10@4.25; fair. \$3.30@3.75; com-\$2.50@3.20; choice lambs, \$5@5.20; common to account. The prominent investment houses CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.-Cattle steady at \$2,50@ 4.50; receipts, 100; shipments none. Hogs active and steady at \$2.75@3.50; receipts. marked favor. The operations in the gilt-edged liens was limited only to the extent 1,000; shipments, 800. Sheep firm at \$2.50@4.25; receipts none; ship ments, 200. Lambs firm at \$3.75@5.15. of offerings, as holders appear to be reluctant to part with this collateral except at

VITAL STATISTICS—FEB. 6.

Deaths. Jennie Wright, forty years, 746 North New Anna Hegan, twenty-one years, 51 Blake street, Mary Farrell, sixty-one years, 169 North Da Jennie Fortimm, fifty years, 3991/2 East Washngton street, consumption, J. F. Irving, forty-four years, 104 Brookside Infant Lancaster, 23 Cooper street, stillborn, Infant Higgins, 43 Finnemann street, premature John Hart, seventy-two years, College avenue and Thirtieth street, enteritis.

Nancy Whaley, fifty years, 327 South Olive street, bronchial hemorrhage, Charles Blackburn, thirty years, 178 Indiana Rudolph Frauer, fifty-eight years, 178 North Pine street, cirrhosis of liver. Charles P. Hutchinson, seventy-two years, 737 North Capitol avenue, Bright's disease. Josephine Madden, six days, 939 North Alabama

Births.

Catherine and John Martin, rear 71 Maxwell Maggle and Charles Lancaster, 23 Cooper street, Maud and Lewis M. Daugherty, 19 Benton Mrs. and Mr. Albright. 3 Wallace street, boy. Mrs. and L. M. McCurdy, 74 Williams street, Mrs. and John Overman, 193 Columbia avenue, Katie and John W. Brown, 67 South California Anna and Elmer Dixon, city, girl.

Mrs. and Thomas F. Colbert, 443 North Callfornia street, boy. Marriage Licenses. William F. Fulton and Alletta Williams. James Adkins and Rebecca Roberts. Building Permit.

C. E. Hancock, repairs, 439 College avenue, \$330.

Pensions for Veterans. Certificates have been issued to the following named Indianians: Original-Jerome J. Musser, Anderson; Jacob C. Kaufman, Bremen. Additional-Andrew J. Hetrick, Attica: John D. Root, Troy; Isaac Sheaks, Tee-Restoration and Reissue-Howard C. La Force (deceased), Bedford, Increase-Johnson Burden, Noblesville: Shadrick Shudders, Ewing; George L. Heine, Terre Haute; John F. Payne, Gos-Reissue-William P. Walker, Muncie; John A. Sandy, Paragon; Andrew J. Sie-

benthal, Vevay. Reissue and Increase-Special, Jan. Francis Schuler, St. Wendells, Original Widows, etc.-Julissa F. Force, Bedford; Elizabeth Kimbrel, Ramsey; Mary A. Smith, Monticello.

Smart Cat.

Among the smartest cats of whom stories have been told is one which is domiciled on ical peculiarity of having twenty-three toes, six on both hind feet and one fore foot, this particular feline possesses a reasoning power almost human. Some days ago i was busily engaged in chivvying an inoffensive mouse around the pantry shelves. when the mouse, in a panic of fright, sprang into a two-gallon pan full of milk and disappeared. For a moment the cat was disconcerted; then, with a beatific look upon its face, it went to work upon the milk, and having drunk the entire contents few of the railway stocks also came into large for midwinter and the demand such as to in the bottom.

A WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

NEWS AROUND THE EARTH.

Labors of Tesla and Edison Openin Up Immense Fossibilities in Electrical Science.

To girdle the earth with telegraphy with-

out the use of telegraph wires has been the tricity which stratify the upper atmosphere. and harnessing them for the purpose of the world's enlightenment and civilization. But it has never been done. Many an inventor has tried it and failed. Many an inventor has spent his life dreaming of potentialities without hitting upon the key to the secret. The whirling world generates electricity just like a dynamo. It is a sort of giant revolving battery, terrifically polarized, sparkling, streaming at one end with th aurora, which sends off its ribbons of magnetic currents in vast, flickering fingers, which girdle the earth with a power strong enough to run the world's engines, could it once be bridled and bitted and shackled by

Scientists know the power is there, and they dream of it and reach for it with half blind eyes and uncertain fingers, too weak to scratch the surface of the secret, and too dazed to do anything but grope for it. As yet wireless telegraphy is in its infancy. It is an infancy that will grow, however, and one day in the coming century the infant may become a giant that will bowl the world down the ringing grooves of change, bound and swathed with a power that will roll the blessed old ball to the foot of God's throne-bloodless, stainless, inhabit it.

At least, the scientists think so, and why should I, a mere layman in scientific mat- home remedies that I ever heard of; but ters, contradict them? Telegraphing as it I still seemed to grow worse and worse is at present is more or less of an annoyance compared with telephones-barring until I almost wished that I could die, Fi-.30.00@40.00 the central office, and of they can be im- nally my husband, who had been read-Hogs-Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 600. The mar- proved so as to facilitate the transmission ket opened active and 21405c higher, packers and | of general news, the sooner the problem is solved the better.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION. The latest scientist to take a header into the sea of wireless telegraphy is a young man named Mr. Marconi, who has recently evolved a system of telegraphy without well as I ever was in my life. wires, which depends not on electro-magnetic but on electrostatic effects. That is to say, the new system is based on Hertzian waves, which have a vibration of not less than 250,000,000 a second. Think of it These Hertzian waves are to electricity what the X rays are to visual perception; but, unlike the X ray, they do not die out easily. They simply take hold of one end of an electric stream and shake it into talk and sing as well as she ever could. waves so infinitesimally small and keen that it would take the ear of a fairy to hear the magnetic surf beating on the shores of | larly.

These vibrations are projected through space in straight lines, but, like light, they are capable of reflection and refraction and of focusing, and right upon this fact the scientists have based their dreams of wireless telegraphy. With the fact that the Hertzian waves exhibit all the phenomena of light before them, the scientists have gone to work to construct instruments that will handle these waves, as heliographs handle the rays of the sun. They may succeed. It is to be hoped they will. In the meantime Mr. Marconi, Mr. Edison and Mr. Tesla will strive for the grand result that will enable them to drum upon the electric streams as a farmer drums upon a tin pan to hive a refractory swarm of bees. In speaking of Mr. Marconi's invention in London recently, Mr. Preece, the telegraphic expert of the London postoffice, admitted that telegraphing without wires was no new thing. Probably Mr. Peerce meant that inadvertent telegraphing by means of induction was no new thing. Here in the United States, in 1878, there were but two

wires running from Kansas City to Denver. Many a time I have sat in the Denver oftice with the first wire idle, yet the instruments were responding to the message being sent on the second wire. And at no point in all that treeless waste of arid land between the two cities were the two wires nearer to each other than three or four It must have been this "induction" of dr

and magnetic atmospheres that first gave scientific men the idea of telegraphing without wires. Mr. Preece, whom I have quoted above, says that in 1884 operators in the tel-ephone exchange in London were able from sounds heard to read messages that were in transit from London to Bradford by the telegraph wires. The postoffice wires were underground and the telephone wires above ground, and careful experiment showed that this fact accounted for the telegraphic messages to Bradford being read by the telephone company. Yet, all the same, it was a mere case of induction. The invention of young Marconi seems to have dealt with the problem from an entirely different standpoint. It does not deal with the inducing of a current from a neighboring wire. In fact, induction has nothing to do with it. It is an electrostatic wave question, and the only thing that now remains to be done is to ascertain the distance to which these telegraph signals can be transmitted. The great difference between the Marconi and the inductive methods of wireless telegraphy is that the former does away entirely with the wires at each end. Vibrations are set

up by one apparatus and received by the TESLA'S EXPERIMENTS.

On our side of the water, wrestling with this very problem, we have Nicola Tesla and Thomas Edison. Tesla is more or less of a dreamer. Give him an idea and he will expand it to the stars if he sees possibilities in it. He is an inventive electrical poet, who takes hold of an idea, and, with philosophy as a fulcrum, tries to unlock the universe. Nevertheless, he has worked out some astonishing problems, and is even now completing an invention with which he hopes to circle the globe with telegraphic sound without the aid of wires. Fully ten years ago Tesla declared that t would be possible to use economically the electricity in the earth's atmosphere for communication between widely divergent points. The problem in his mind was the conservation of electrical energy at the least possible cost. Long and wearily did Tesla puzzle his brain over this problem. He discarded the induction scheme almost immediately. Induction is more or less a matter of propinquity. Then he hit upon the scheme of oscillation. He went to work upon an oscillator, which was nothing less than an instrument to throw out and produce the enormously swift Hertzian waves. Through this instrument he thought it possible to solve the problem of aerial telegraphy. In speaking of this possibility Tesla "In time the electric envelope of the earth will enable us to send messages from one part of the globe to all other parts in an instant. This is a rather broad assertion, but there are those who believe as Tesla does, that the electrical elements of the earth and the atmosphere are infinite, and that it will be only a matter of time when these forces

of nature are subjugated to the will of mankind. Tesla also asserted that this electrical element of the earth's atmosphere might at some future time be utilized for communication with other planets of our system. Here is a dream, indeed. Those who have suggested such communication in the past have expended their mental ingenuity on schemes for gigantic electric lettering on the world's deserts and plains, This would be aerial telegraphing with a vengeance. But do not get nervous. Nothing of the kind will ever occur, unless some fool with a billion dollars to spare leases Sahara desert for his interstellar electric plant. This is something of a digression, but let us follow it a bit further. Supposing such gigantic lettering were possible." and supposing that return signals were received, what would it prove? Nothing more than an interchange of intelligence, surely. Nothing more would be possible. What would be the first word flashed across the abyss of space? "God." of course. And right here we would stall. No human ingenuity could go further than this, unless some strange comet should upon. Telegraphic communication along the currents of the earth's upper atmosphere may be possible, but interstellar talk is as far off as Byron's dream of darkness.

"Perhaps, in time. Not yet. There are many things to be fixed first. I have no doubt that it would be possible to signal to Well, it may be so. If in the future shall stand on the pale and ghost haunted hills of the moon, looking across the soundless tracts of space to the red disk of the world, and shall hear a far cry tingling to

And yet Tesla believes great things of his

oscillator, and, upon being asked once

whether it would be possible to signal to

the stars, replied:

MUNYONS

List of Wonderful Cures is Daily Increasing

Each Week Adds Hundreds to the Number Already Cured.

More People Are Restored to Health by Munyon's Improved Homeopathic Remedies Than by All Other Systems Combined.

WILL YOU ADD YOUR NAME TO THE LIST, AND ENJOY GOOD HEALTH?

Free Doctors-Free Visit-Free Consultation-Free Examination-Partial List of Cured.

Mrs. Koepper, 45 Leota street, says: "For twenty-five years I have suffered from dyspepsia, and had got so bad that I could hardly eat anything. I was so weak that I could hardly get about the house, and warless and with a record as white as the | treated by seven different physicians, some ing the Munyon advertisements, insisted that I should give them a trial. I did not think it would be any use, but finally consented to do so. In about two weeks I began to improve, and have been steadily improving ever since. I can now eat anything I want, do not suffer any more, can do all my work with ease and am about as

"My daughter, thirteen years of age, has and a very bad catarrh. Her throat has been sore and swollen for some time, she could not breathe through her nose, she had about lost her sense of smell, it hurt her to talk, she could not sing and she suffered constantly from headache. She has been taking Munyon's treatment for several weeks, and she is now almost cured. She has regained her sense of smell, the soreness has left her throat and she can now She does not suffer from headache any more, and she now attends school regu-

Mrs. Riddle, 5 Hester street, says: "For years I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I have been attended by a number of different physicians and have taken all kings of patent medicines, none of which did me any good. I finally consulted the Munyon doctors, and one prescription from them gave me more relief than all the other remedies I ever used. Other members of the family have used the Munyon remedies for headaches and colds with good results.'

DON'T PAY BIG DOCTOR BILLS. Don't risk your health, perhaps your life, when you can consult a skilled specialist absolutely free of charge. Open all day. Sunday, 10 to 12. Corner Pennsylvania and Maryland.

THE VISITING PHYSICIANS.

A postal will bring one of Munyon's specialists to the bedside of any sufferer, the physician will write you a prescription for the remedies you need, which can be obtained from any druggist, mostly for 25

This is the best-equipped medical institution in the world. A staff of skillful doctors on duty from morning till night. Fullest medical examination and advice without costing you a penny. No matter what your disease, Munyon has a specific cure for it. Your druggist will give you the names of hundreds of his customers who have been cured of catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, kidney troubles and blood and nervous diseases by Munyon's Improved Homeopathic Remedies,

If you are sick cast aside all other medicines, bury prejudice for a few days, step into the nearest drug store, ask for Munyon's Guide to Health, purchase a 25c vial of one of Munyon's remedies and cure your-

MUNYON'S H. H. R. CO

Majestic Building,

Cor. Pennsylvania and Maryland Sts Office Hours-9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays-10 a. m. to 12 m. shall know that it is Tesla, or Edison, or

some terrestrial philosopher howling for As for telegraphing around the earth without wires-ah! that is a different thing. We believe in Tesla and we believe in Edison. Give them an inch of success, and eventually they will make it a mile. Both have said that such a thing is possible, and both know what they are talking about. EDISON'S INDUCTION SCHEME.

As early as 1885 Edison made successful experiments in induction telegraphy from moving trains, sending and receiving telegrams on the Staten Island rapid transit road during almost an entire afternoon The train from which Mr. Edison experimented consisted of five cars with metal roofs, which were made continuous with pieces of insulated copper wire, and connected in the rear car with an ordinary telegrapher's outfit. There was a leap of at least fifty feet from the train to the wires running beside the track, and the bankers and capitalists smiled when they saw the preparations. Very few of them believed that such a thing was possible. The train left Clifton at half past 1 p. m. and before it had gone a quarter of a mile the instrument in the rear car was clicking merrily. An operator had been sta-tioned at Clifton with a special set of instruments. To this operator the capitalists and others upon the train had delivered many sealed messages. Before Tottenville received on the train, leaping through the fifty feet of space to the metal roofs of the cars and so to the telegraph instrument. On the return trip dispatches were sent from the train to all parts of the counthrough the atmosphere all right. Mr Henry Seligman, the banker, telegraphed to his banking house for Lake Shore quo tations, and got an answer before the train stopped running. On this occasion Edison stated that a leap of six hundred feet was Edison began work in 1892 on a marine

telegraph based upon the principle of in-This invention was patented, and by it Mr. Edison was enabled to telegraph a goodly distance across water without the use of wires. But the great difficulty with all these experiments, whether with induction or Hertzian waves, is that the waves will not follow the curvature of the earth's to the X rays, which, in fact, seem to be a sort of illuminated electricity.

long distances without wires is to obtain a sufficient elevation to overleap the curvato a minimum the earth's absorption of the electric current. "At sea, said Edison, in speaking of marine telegraphy, "from an elevation of one hundred feet, I can communicate a great distance without wires, and by repeating these signals from ship to ship communication can be established across seas and oceans.

be assured of safety." deal of poultry, eggs and butter, the supply being it was enabled to get at the special tidbit the stars, a voice that wails through the large for midwinter and the demand such as to in the bottom.

World, and shall near a lar cry thighing to the stars, a voice that wails through the large for midwinter and the demand such as to in the bottom.

World, and shall near a lar cry thighing to the stars, a voice that wails through the large for midwinter and the demand such as to in the bottom.

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Mrs. Alice Berry, 8 Sheldon street, says: "My little daughter, thirteen years old, suffered so from headache that I had to take her out of school. Lused a number of different remedies, and an oculist told me her trouble was caused from eye strain. I had him fit her a pair of glasses, but they did her no good. I finally consulted the Munyor doctors and they said that her headache, was due to nervous trouble. I gave her Munyon's Nerve Cure and she has now entirely recovered and is going to school every day.

Mrs. Henry Kuhlman, 50 Sanders street, says: "My husband has suffered from neuralgia every winter for several years, and at times was so that he could not walk. He spent a good deal of money for medi cines and doctors' bills, but could get no relief. He finally tried Munyon's remedies and they drove the pain right out."

Mrs. Kelley, 35 Leon street, says: "My son has been suffering for some time with stomach trouble. He tried a great many different remedies, but nothing ever did him any good until he used Munyon's medicine, which has helped him wonderfully."

"Would Not Give 5 Cents for My Life" -Alive To-Day Because of Munyon's Remedies. Mrs. Lighter, of No. 75 Olive street, who

is employed by the National and International Music Society, and travels through out the United States and British provinces, says: "Had it not been for Dr. Munyon's Remedies I should not have been alive to-day. I had been in very poor health for some time, suffering from heart and bronchial troubles, from the effects of which I had fainted on the streets a number of times. I returned home last October from a seven weeks' tour and was completely worn out. I had lost my voice com-pletely; could not whisper loud enough to be heard. I had several hemorrhages. The blood gushed from my nose, ears and mouth. My regular physicians told me hat they would not give 5 cents for my life. I was in this condition when I consulted the Munyon doctors, with little hope, I must confest, of obtaining anything more than temporary relief. But the result of their treatment has been wonderful. Since the 1st of November I have gained 181/2 pounds and feel better than I have for twenty years. I am looking so much better that my friends don't know me when they see me on the street, and I can work now all day and not feel as fatigued as I used to after walking a square. On New Year's day I waiked all the way from Washington street to my home, something I had not been able to do for two years, and was not bit tired. I cannot say too much for

Munyon's medicines." CATARRH POSITIVELY CURED.

THE MUNYON COMPANY POSITIVE-LY CURE CATARRH. Thousands of patients attest it. No cutting, burning, cauterizing, irritating washes that destroy the diseased tissues. Many victims treated by ignorant doctors have taste and smell. The Munyon treatment consists of mild, soothing lotions and internal remedies, which act on the blood and nerves and thoroughly eradicate the IT COSTS YOU NOTHING for a thor-

CAUTION AGAINST IMITATORS The public is advised that Munyon's Remedies cannot be imitated; that the free treatment, free physicians and free distribution of remedies was inaugurated nearly five years ago by

ough examination at the Munyon offices.

MUNYON'S OFFICE,

Majestic Building, Cor. Pennsylvania and Maryland Streets.

NOT A PENNY TO PAY For careful and thorough examina tion and the best professional service that medical science affords. Everybody invited and made wel-

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Sundays-10 a. m. to 12 m. Sundays-10 a. m. to 12 m.

but there are many mountain chains that

would afford splendid opportunities for experiment, if not for practical use. In fact, Tesla has already telegraphed a goodly distance from one mountain peak to another without the use of wires. AERIAL MOUNTAIN TELEGRAPHY.

If the terrific impulse of these Hertzian

waves is not overestimated, a sort of mountain telegraph might be established from the State of Washington to Nicaragua, and, with a few towers, even to the lower part of Chili and Patagonia. From lofty Mount Everest the signals could be flashed, peak by peak, to Mount Hood, Rainier, Shasta. and so down that long continental vertebra of granite to Gray's Peak, Long's, Lincoln's, Pike's, the Holy Cross, La Veta through the Sierra Madre to Popocatapetl, Orizaba, into Nicaragua, across the isthmus and into the cloud-soaring Cordilleras. Here the peaks would be higher and communication probably more clear and swift. Down the lofty line of snowy summits the news would click as swift as thought from Chimborazo to Aconcagua, and along the snowy range into strange, dismal lands. and at last the Patagonian, crouching with a wondering face over his miserable fire, with the dispatch in his hands, would know that Casey had struck out. This may be an exaggeration, but the fact remains that many scientists are so thor-

might and main to bring about the desired In a recent interview, Marconi, the man who has recently interested London on the subject of telegraphy without wires, said: "I have long believed that instantaneous and simultaneous communication to all parts of the earth is possible by means of electric waves. I am becoming more convinced every day that such communication can be based upon scientific principles which can be controlled at will. "Those huge disturbances on the which are nothing more nor less than

oughly convinced that the use of atmos-

phere and earth currents of electricity is practicable that they are working with

waves of electricity, are productive of simflar disturbances on the earth in the form of storms. Why should not disturbances of the electric currents of the earth's at- amount of money for it if he has sold it at mosphere be made intelligible? It is not necessary that a conducting circuit must "An electrical disturbance at one point causing a change in the equilibrium of the

points of the earth's surface, and I think it possible to record them. The possibilities of such a transmission of intelligence cannot be exaggerated. A message sent from London would be in America, Africa and Australia in an instant.'

Against Trained Nurses. Washington Post.

Lady Priestley has launched an article in one of the reviews that has caused no end of comment. She maintains that too many the nurses at the hospitals nowadays

Mrs. Johnson, 239 Fletcher avenue, says: "For the past two years I have been suffering from spinal trouble. I consulted the Munyon doctors and one prescription from them helped me wonderfully.

Mrs. Bennett, 72 Fulton street, says: "I have been suffering from stomach trouble for some time and obtained great relief from the use of Munyon's remedies.

A Wonderful Case. Says Mrs. Capenhaber, who lives at 79 Tacoma avenue: I have had more or less catarrh since childhood, and of late years it has been growing worse, until I was in a terrible condition from the effects of the disease. It had affected my stomach and my lungs, also my hearing was affected and my eyes could not bear the light. could eat scarcely anything, neither could I sleep. My throat was so sore that could not breathe through my nose, and was a constant sufferer from headaches. had been attended by several different physicians, and had used a number of advertised remedies, but nothing ever did me any good until I used Munyon's Remedy, consulted the Munyon doctors about two weeks ago, and I never had anything to do me as much good in my life. The first night after I took the treatment I slept as good as I ever did in my life, and there has been a constant improvement in my condition since that time. I now sleep well, have a good appetite and can eat any-

CURES FOR ALL DISEASES.

thing; the soreness has left my throat and

I no longer suffer from headache. My im-

provement has been simply wonderful.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c and 50c. Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c and \$1.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneu-

monia and breaks up a cold in a few hours, Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25c and \$1 Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25c and \$1, Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three miutes. Price 25c. Trial size 10c. Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.
Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c and \$1. Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women. 25c, 50c and \$1. Munyon's Asthma Herbs will stop the most violent paroxysms of asthma in three minutes. Used with Asthma Cure they positively and permanently cure the worst forms of Asthma. Price of Asthma Herbs, with Asthma Cure, \$1. Munyon's Nerve Cure restores overworked and overstrained nerves to a

healthy condition. Price 25c and \$1. Munyon's Heart Cure subdues palpitation and irregular action and gives immediate relief. Price 25c and \$1. Munyon's Constipation Cure relieves constipation in a few minutes. Price 25c. Munyon's Neuralgia Cure relieves pain in the face, sciatica, and all neuralgic affections. Price 25c. Munyon's Vitalizer, a great tonic and restorer of vital strength to weak and rundown people. Price \$1. Munyon's "Guide to Health" free at all druggists, or by mail to any address.

Those living at a distance who feel that they would like any special advice upon any disease may send to us for an examination blank which you will fill out and return to us. Your case will be diagnosed carefully and you will be told what to do in order

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humble celibate of Roman Catholicism and the accomplished and often flippant woman of modern times." Nancy Paul, in a rival review, takes issue with Lady Priestley and defends the nurses. "The influenza epidemics of recent years are in some degree answerable for flooding the market with unworthy nurses, and that is an evil which time alone can cure. Time, indeed, and a little patience, will right most of these grievances. Private nursing is a very new thing, which has hardly outgrown the

INVENTOR BRAMBEL. Has He Humbugged the World with

crudities of youth."

That Engine Story? St. Paul Special to Chicago Tribune, An idol in the world of inventors is tottering in public estimation. It has gradually dawned upon the people of Sleepy Eye, Minn., that the six or seven millions of British gold which Grant Brambel has been reported to have received from his rotary engine, is not, to draw it mildly, "all it is cracked up to be." There is even a suspicion among them that while their little town has leaped into world-wide fame through the reputed achievements of the quiet little Englishman who for years has occupied the humble position of station agent and telegrapher of the Chicago & Northwestern road, that same wide world has never been more unmercifully hum-

No wonder the world of physics was startled by an engine small enough to be carried in a man's arms, yet that could develop a one-hundred-horse power. But still Brambel pegged away at the telegraph sounder, though money was pouring in upon him in a golden torrent. It is a new experience of the Western Union Company to have a six times millionaire clerk in its employ. Brambel is a studious, quiet and inventive person, and may have corralled that gigantic fortune, but it is not believed at Sleepy Eye. It is certain he took out a patent, which is No. 550582, for a rotary, engine, and it may be the great revolutionizer he claims, but nobody there believes he has received any

He has no evidences of the possession of millions, and nobody in the little town win admit having seen any contract, bill of sale, memorandum of agreement or any other document which would confirm the sale. Brambel said to-day that the letters of credit were in a safety deposit vault in Chicago, and intimated the purchaser of his patent was the Allan Steamship Company, and there you are. It might seem queer that such a payment would be made by letters of credit, and, if so, why the letters should be in that form in a vault, but Brambel says so, and again there you are. And here is a little history: Some years ago Brambel was an operator at Skena-teles, a station on the New York Central road, and created a sensation by announce ing his invention of an electric lamp which he had disposed of for \$70,000. He said he

"Collisions in fogs can be prevented and choose that noble vocation in order to in-ships approaching a dangerous coast can gratiate themselves with male patients and was going to take a trip around the world, in order to catch possible husbands. "What | and left Skenateles, but he only came to